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THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 25

From the Richmond Examiner.

Monday on the Death of General Stonewall Jackson.

Spoken at the Richmond Varieties by Miss Wren.

BY THE EXILE.

Aye! toll! toll! toll!

Tell the funeral bell!

And let its mournful echoes roll

From sphere to sphere, from pole to pole,

O'er the flight of the greatest, kindest soul

That ever in battle fell.

Yea! weep! weep! weep!

Weep for the hero dead!

For death, the greatest of soldiers, at last

Has over our leader his black pall cast.

And from us his noble form hath passed

To the home of the mighty dead.

Then toll! and weep! and mourn!

Mourn the fall of the brave!

For Jackson, whose deeds made the nation proud!

At whose very name the enemy cowed,

With the "crimson cross" for his martial shroud!

Now sleeps his long sleep in the grave.

His form has passed away!

His voice is silent and still!

No more at the head of "the old brigade,"

The daring men who were never dismay'd,

Will lead them to glory that never can fade.

Stonewall of the iron will!

He fell as a hero should fall!

'Mid the thunder of war he died!

While the rifle crack'd and the cannon roar'd,

And the blood of the friend and foe ran pour'd,

He dropp'd from his nerveless grasp the sword

That rest was the nation's pride.

Virginia, his mother is bow'd!

Her tread is heavy and slow!

From all the South comes a wailing moan,

And mountains and valleys re-echo the groan,

For the gallant chief of her clans has flown,

And a nation is fill'd with woe.

Rest, warrior! rest!

Rest in thy laurel'd tomb!

Thy memory shall live thro' all of earth's years,

And thy name shall excite the despot's fears,

While o'er the dead shall fall a nation's tears,

Thy deeds shall not perish in gloom.

Fruits of War and Peace.

OF WAR.

The warrior waves his standard high,

His falchion flashes in the fray,

He madly shouts his battle cry,

And glories in the deathful day:

But famine's at the city gate,

And rapine prowls without the walls,

The country round lies desolate,

While havoc's blighting footsteps fall.

By ruined hearths, by homes defiled,

By scenes that nature's visage may,

We feel the storm of passions wild,

And pluck the bitter fruits of war.

OF PEACE.

The cob-webs hang on sword and belt,

The charger draws the gilding plow,

The cannons in the furnace melt,

And turn to gentle purpose low.

The threshers swing their ponderous flails,

The craftsmen toil with cheerful mirth,

The ocean swarms with cheerful sails,

And busy mills look gay at night.

The happy land becomes renowned,

As knowledge, art and wealth increase,

And thus, with plenty smiling round,

We call the blessed fruits of peace.

ADVANTAGES OF BEING A WOMAN.—A

woman says what she chooses, without being knocked down for it. She can take a spouse after dinner, while her husband goes to work. She can go into the street without being asked to "stand treat" at every saloon. She can stay at home in time of war, and get married as if too thick, and other things. She can wear corsets if too thick, and other things. She can get her husband to do all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account. But all these advantages are balanced by the great fact that she cannot sign bills, go sparring, or climb a tree with any degree of propriety.

We understand that the commanding officer, at this place, is making a requisition upon sundry citizens of our county, for "contrabands," to be used for the public service.

Paris Citizen.

Cheerfulness of temper arises half from personal goodness, half from a belief in the personal goodness of others.

Why are birds in spring like a banking establishment? Because they issue promissory notes, and rejoice when the branches are flourishing.

Remarkable Articles from Southern Papers.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

THIS "NATIONAL LIFE."

What is the meaning of this cuckoo cry of the North, that they are waging war to save the "life of the nation?" Is there no life for them except in a Union with the South? The Confederate States and people can support a national existence very well by themselves; why can not the North do likewise? and how unworthy of any nation is the plea, that it must die a political death if they lose their association with another who desire to get rid of the fellowship! Besides, even if the plea were ever so well grounded, if the North were indeed a mere parasite, incapable of self-existence, does that circumstance confer upon it any moral right to yoke another people, alien and hostile, to an abhorrent association? The rule in the natural world is, that parasites must be destroyed; not that the self-existent plant or animal must perish to support the parasite. The South has a right to existence as well as her enemy. The vindictive spirit in which the North has waged war upon her shows the long latent hatred which that section had felt toward her people, and leaves no room to doubt that secession from the Union was an act of self-preservation. Is she not entitled to "live" as well as her enemy? What right has any community to independence and to recognition which constantly proclaims that its national life depends upon preserving or enforcing a union with another?

But the abject meanness and the moral worthlessness of the plea is only equalled by its falsity. The "national life" will not perish by the loss of the South. They can still maintain a respectable nationality if they are only capable of pursuing a virtuous course of conduct. They have splendid country, a vast unoccupied domain, a generous soil and propitious climate; they have immense fixed capital and a heavy accumulation of pecuniary means; they have unlimited resources of minerals and forest wealth; they have skill in the arts and great experience and enterprise on the waters; they are the best masters in the world of steam. What, indeed, have they not in material resources? In many of these departments they boast great ascendancy over the South. Why, then, must they lose their national existence by separation from the South? There can be but one reason, to-wit: The moral rottenness of the social fabric—the loss of sincere piety, the corruption of morals, a general depravity of moral nature, less of elevated tone, the departure of honor—these may be the causes of national decay and downfall; but the Yankees do not acknowledge their existence and their excuse for the war is based on some other theory.

It is, in fact, not probable that the North can long maintain a prosperous national existence; because of this very want of national and individual virtue; but that circumstance constitutes an imperative reason why the South should flee from the modern Sodom. Her measures are not only defensive in the detail, but her primary object was self-preservation. If the loss of national life by the North is apprehended from this cause, so far from their war being justifiable on this ground, it is the reverse. The South is forced by the most imperative reasons to make good her separation; and the North has no right to inflict her moral corruption upon her neighbor. The victim of small pox is bound to keep himself aloof from other people; and he may be shot down in his tracks, if he persists in thrusting this mortal contagion upon the public. In very much the same spirit that a healthy man would flee from contact of this loathsome contagion, did the South wish to secede from the Union; and the first and most sacred instincts of human nature compel her to resist a further association.

There can be no loss of "national life" to the North, except from the very causes which justify the South in persisting in her purpose of eternal and complete separation. The loss of morals is as utter and universal to that country, as almost to shake faith in modern civilization, and in the saving power of modern Christianity. The moral disease of the North either defies the efficacy of the "salt of the earth," or else the "salt has lost its savor."

But the moral aspect, though the most important, is not the only one in which the South is bound to view the condition of its late associate. The South is justifiable in preserving her freedom and free institutions. The war of the North upon her is itself a demonstration that the principles of American liberty are no longer respected by that people. The right of self-government, the great principle of free consent, have been fundamental in American politics since society was planted on these shores. It is the principle on which our people made and fought the first revolution. It is the principle on which we took sides with the Spanish Provinces, giving them in their struggle the whole weight of moral influence, and a large share of material aid. It is the principle which we annexed Texas, and waged a sanguinary war against Mexico in consequence of that measure. It is a principle which Seward himself has avowed repeatedly in proclaiming the Northern purpose of annexing Canada. Every single one of the men now engaged in the Federal Administration is on record as an advocate of these principles in its most latitudinous extent; and Lincoln himself has proclaimed the doctrine in terms so unlimited as to border on licentiousness. These things are notorious; and this war upon the South, to compel her to a political alliance which she abhors, on the spurious and disgusting plea of preserving the "national life," displays the most shameless apostasy to a sacred principle that human annals can present.

But it is not merely with an external reference that respect for the principles of civil liberty is lost at the North. The attempt to exercise a foreign tyranny in violation of principle, has entailed the necessity of installing despotism at home. The civil arrests and incarcerations which have been going on for two years are justified in this same plea of preserving the "national life." Civil liberty may perish, the Constitution

may be utterly abrogated, the most sacred traditions of a people may be outraged, and the best and wisest patriots in the land may be seized in secret, thrust into dungeons, and their very existence concealed in mystery, all on this vague excuse of "preserving national life." It would seem that the "national life" was stabbed to the heart by such like these; but no one knows what is really meant by the phrase, but the miscreants who employ it; and none but themselves understand how it can be that measures so fatal to the public welfare can tend to "preserve the national life."

The incarceration and condemnation of Vallandigham marks the last step to despotism. There is nothing now to distinguish the politics of the North from that of Austria under Francis, and that of Naples, a few years ago, under Bomba. When a Government finds it necessary to inhibit the play of William Tell, it has reached the *ne plus ultra* of indifference to public opinion and of hardness in political crime and apostasy. They may now throw away even the convenient plea of "preserving the national life," and hereafter disdain to vouchsafe an excuse for their measures or their acts. The North, a people of the better sort, will soon have to take up the same plea of "preserving the national life," and by this warrant hang their base rulers up by the neck. There is in fact no salvation for the North, except in restoring the plea of Lincoln and his Secretaries upon themselves. When the bodies of these men shall dangle in a gallows in Washington city, with the words, "hung to save the national life" inscribed, the plea will then for the first time be true and legitimate, and the measure efficacious for the end proposed.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

The military resources of the South were never more ample than now; and the present condition of the Confederacy, with reference to material elements of success in the war, is one of varied and lively encouragement.

It is estimated that we have arms enough to put in the hands of a million of men, and our available military strength is rated at but little less than a million and a half. We have now in the Confederate service from 600,000 to 650,000 effective men; the irregular organizations and State militia would probably add 200,000 more. These figures are authentic; a portion of them are derived from such public data as appear in the debates of Congress; while the estimate of the additional forces that might be called out in circumstances of paramount necessity is probably not out of proportion to well ascertained statistics of population.

Other aspects of the picture of our condition are not discouraging. The recent alarm with reference to the resources of subsistence in the Confederacy has, in a great measure, subsided, and given place to better informed and more confident views of the stock of provisions on hand, and our vast capabilities of production, which are now in exercise. The grain crops in the South were never more promising than at the present season. The crop of wheat likely to be harvested this year will be without a parallel in the South.

From all parts of the Confederacy, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the remotest Western boundary, we have cheering news of the growing grain crops. Contrary to the expectations of some, that the cotton region would not prove to be adapted to the cultivation of wheat, it has produced this grain with a luxuriance quite equal to that we have seen in the best wheat districts of Virginia. The corn also is said to look healthy and thrifty in all parts of the Confederacy, with the prospect of an overwhelming crop.

Extending our survey of the internal condition of the Confederacy, we have also cause for congratulation in its improved finances, to excellent results of the Tax Bill, the withdrawal of the currency, the reductions of outlays and the enlarged revenue of the Government. We learn that already there have been at least eighty millions withdrawn from circulation and returned to the Treasury. The consequences of this reduction are already felt in the decline of prices, the discouragement of speculation, and the moral as well as commercial benefits of renewed confidence in the credit of the Government.

These traits in the general condition of the South, which we have hastily reviewed, are full of patriotic encouragement. We commend this war without manifold sacrifices, without access to the markets of the world, and with scarcely more than a hundred thousand arms. Surely, since we have accomplished so much under the disadvantages of the past, we may look with confidence to a future in which we shall contest the fortunes of the war with armies more numerous than we have yet brought into the field; with well disciplined industry at home, and with a revenue large enough to pay off our present war debt in five years, and therefore to put the credit of our Government beyond all doubt.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A proud parson and his man, riding over a common, saw a shepherd with a new coat on, tending his flock. The parson asked him, in a very haughty tone, who gave him that coat. "The same that clothed you—the parish," said the shepherd. The parson, nettled at this, rode on a little way, murmuring, and then bade his man go back and ask the shepherd if he would come and live with him, for he wanted a fool. The groom went accordingly to the shepherd, delivered his master's message, and concluded as he was ordered, that his master wanted a fool. "Why, are you going away, then?" said the shepherd. "No," answered the parson. "Then," said the shepherd, "you may tell your master that his living can't maintain three of us."

So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes that some of their ancient ointments, preserved in alabaster vessels in the Museum at Alnwick, England, still retain a very powerful odor, though it must be between 2,000 and 3,000 years old.

'Out of darkness cometh light,' as the printer's devil said when he looked into an ink-bag.

Extract from a Letter of Prof. S. B. F. Morse.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATIONS. I will analyze the component parts of your question. You assume, without any warrant, that my purpose is to "undermine and paralyze the power of the government." You appear to have fallen into the prevalent error of confounding the Government with the Administration of the Government. You are too sensible to see that they are not the same. The word Government has indeed two meanings, and in order to rescue the subject from ambiguity, allow me to say that the ordinary meaning of Government, in free countries, is that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or State is governed, or by which individual members of the body politic are to regulate their action. Government is in fact a Constitution by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined. If the word sometimes has a secondary or more limited meaning synonymous with Administration of public affairs, then the "government" is metonymically used for "Administration" and should not be confounded with the original and true signification of the term Administration, which means the persons collectively who are intrusted with the execution of the laws, and with the superintendence of public affairs.

Opposition to the Administration, then, is no opposition to the Government; the former may not only be utterly destroyed without affecting the health of the Government, but it may be, and constantly is, thought to be necessary, in the opinion of the supreme power, the people, to destroy the Administration in order to preserve the life of the Government. This is in accordance not only with the theory of our institutions, but with the daily practice of the people. Every change of Administration at every election, Federal, State, or municipal, great or small, exemplifies this great truth. The Government remains intact, unscathed, while the Administration is swept out of existence.

In the light of this explication, you must perceive that so far from "allying myself with others for the purpose of undermining and paralyzing the power of the Government," the very purpose of our Society is to uphold and strengthen the Government, by diffusing among the people such a knowledge of the principles upon which it is founded, that it shall not be in the power of an Administration, whether weak or wicked, to work its injury.

I yield to no man in hearty loyalty to the Government, nor in obedience also to the Administration in all its constitutional measures, whatever may be my private opinion of their wisdom. You mistake me if you suppose I have any "radical purpose of undermining or paralyzing" any of its legal measures. If I think them unwise, I shall use my constitutional liberty to do so, and if the Administration transcends the power intrusted to it by the People, I shall endeavor to point out their error, not in a contumacious or unkind spirit, but nevertheless firmly. To the standard of the Constitution, and the Union under it, of all the United States, I shall cling as the only political hope of the country, our only defence against anarchy and despotism.

WHAT MUST WE SUPPORT?

But you say, "unanimity of support is essential to the very life of the nation."—Support of what? Laws and acts subversive of the Government? Laws and acts in direct and palpable contravention of the Constitution? Laws and acts outside of the Constitution? Wherein the fundamental law of the Government, the Constitution, does the President, one of the administrators of the Supreme Law, find his authority for emancipation proclamation? Where for his usurpation of the power to suspend the habeas corpus? Where for his authority to arrest and incarcerate citizens? These are all acts of the Administration, not of the Government; they are acts subversive of the Government; acts that are undermining the Government, acts that are dividing the people of the North, alarming them for the safety of the Constitution, the Government, and arousing them to call their servants, the Administrators, to account.

It is on such confounding of terms as this, of government and Administration, that you charge "extreme and radical purposes" upon those who rally in support of the Government.

You must excuse me, dear sir, if I say that your letter, to so great an extent based upon the popular fallacies of the day, is itself a proof of the necessity of just such a Society as we have formed; because if minds like yours, intelligent, reflective, ingenious, and conscientious, are so much at fault on the fundamental principles of our institutions, what must be inferred of the minds of others less intelligent, who imbibe their opinions, and mould their actions, from the prejudiced and befogged intellects controlling the fanatical avenues to public opinion?

CHARACTER OF ABOLITIONISM.

By the manner to which you allude to the "extreme radicalism and infidelity of the Garrison stamp," I am glad to find we have a common stand-point from which to view a portion of the field. Look at that dark conclave of conspirators, freedom shriekers, Bible-spurners, fierce, implacable, headstrong, denunciatory, Constitution and Union haters, noisy, factious, breathing forth threatening and laughter against all who venture a difference of opinion from them, murderous, passionate advocates of imprisonments and hangings, bloodthirsty—and if there is any other epithet of atrocity found in the vocabulary of wickedness, do they not every one fitly designate some phase of abolitionism?

DISTINCTION BETWEEN ABOLITIONISTS AND REPUBLICANS IMPOSSIBLE.

But you would have us make a distinction between these "radicals and infidels of the Garrison stamp," and "immense party" which, as you say, "came into being and

into power only on the grand purpose of resisting Southern aggression."

Waiving the question you raise of the existence of Southern aggression, (previous to the last Presidential election,) making resistance necessary on the part of the North, I ask you how can any distinction be made between parties in close alliance, carrying out together and sustaining the same policy? Did not the Republican party, (in whose ranks I recognize many excellent conscientious men,) did not I say, that party, in the full consciousness of the diabolical character of that "radical and infidel" faction, form a political alliance with it for the purpose of obtaining the power which they now hold? The expectation in forming the coalition was doubtless that you would be able to control the numerically small wing of the alliance. You thought this possible; I did not. So soon as it was apparent that such an alliance had been formed, I predicted that the abolition wing would control the whole; and if the party thus formed were successful, the hopes of the country for Peace and Union would be wrecked; for it is the very nature of fanaticism to leaven the whole lump. Was I not right? I ask you now to look at the state of the country. Is it not true that the abolition element has acquired the control of that "immense party," of which you speak? Are you not advocating and supporting the abolition policy of the Administration? Is it not true that these very "radicals and infidels of the Garrison stamp, whom you justly loathe, have framed and passed the most offensive abolition measures that tinge the policy of the Administration? So notorious is this fact, that to ask is to answer the question.—These, then, are the men with whom I find you affiliated.

Gen. Butler Chastised.

The Boston Courier gives the following account of the physical chastisement of General Butler by a laboring man of Lowell:

"Mr. Russell, who is a Mason in Lowell, was employed by a Mr. Eastman, the agent of Gen. Butler, to lay the pipes in a drain which Eastman had dug on the General's premises. The laying of the pipes was nearly completed, one only of the section lying by the side of the trench. At this time Gen. B. came towards Mr. Russell and ordered him to remove a large stone within the side of the drain, and some distance beneath the surface of the ground, saying it would interfere with the plough. To this Mr. Russell objected, stating that it was his business to lay the pipes, and not to dig the drain, which had been prepared for his work by Mr. Eastman. Thereupon Gen. B. with violent and profane language, ordered him to leave his premises. Mr. Russell said he was employed by another person, and did not look to him for his pay, and should finish his work. Gen. B. then kicked the section of the pipe into the drain, which Mr. Russell picked up, and placed again into its former position. Repeating the offensive language, Gen. B. kicked the pipe over again, and as Mr. Russell was attempting to replace it, he received a violent blow in the face. We understand that, subsequently, Gen. B. alleged this to be an accident; but the statements upon the other side do not correspond with that view of the case.—Mr. Russell immediately jumped from the ditch and as quickly Gen. B. was flat upon the ground and Mr. Russell had him by the throat and held him there. Gen. B. is alleged to have made no resistance; but after holding him as long as he thought necessary, Mr. Russell allowed him to rise, and accompanied him a hundred or two hundred rods out of the field.

We learn that Mr. Russell told the General that he was an old man, over sixty years of age, and had never before been assailed in this way; that the General must remember he was in Massachusetts, not New Orleans; and that such conduct as his would not be tolerated on New England soil. He also told him it was no wonder we were beaten by the rebels, when such officers led our men; that, for his own part, he was the grandson of a revolutionary patriot, who was killed by the British in his own house, (at Lexington) and he himself and the other descendants of that man had been true to their democratic principles.—Reminding the General of his action at the Charleston Convention and of his political tergiversations in general, Mr. Russell then left him."

AN ANTI-COPPERHEAD—SCENE ON A RAILROAD CAR.—A curious scene occurred on the cars of the little Miami railroad the other day. Some gentlemen on the train, it seems, had a device cut out of one of the old fashioned cents, representing very neatly the "Goddess of Liberty." A very pompous and burly fellow, with a flashy vest, and an inordinate display of jewelry, took great offense at the device, when the following confab ensued:

Pompous chap.—"What in hell are you wearing that copperhead emblem for?"

Gentleman.—"Will you answer me a question first?"

Pompous chap.—"Yes."

Gentleman.—"Ain't you an army contractor?"

"Well, suppose I am?"

"Ain't you an abolitionist?"

"Yes, dyed in the wool."

"Hav'n't you always sung, 'Let the South slide?'"

"D—n, 'em, they ought to have been in hell long ago!"

"Don't you now sneer all the time at the Constitution of the United States?"

"Constitution be d—d; this is no time to talk of constitutions."

"Well," continued the gentleman, "do you ever wear any of these emblem?" pointing to the device.

"No, by G—d!" said the flashy contractor.

"Then, sir," said the gentleman, "it is to distinguish myself from such ardent hypocrites, money leeches, and scoundrels, as you, that I wear this."

"The people in the car fairly roared, and the crest-fallen negro wobbled and trembled pimpling up from his seat, and went into another car."

Served him right.—Plain Dealer.

The Navigation of the Mississippi.

From the New Orleans True Delta.

POPULAR MISCONCEPTION.

Judging of opinion in the free States from the views and speculations of their press in regard to results anticipated to follow the reduction of Port Hudson and Vicksburg, we should conclude that the expectation is confidently and universally entertained that trade with the Upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys would again be reopened, and conducted on the same grand and remunerative scale as in times immediately preceding this insane conflict. No conclusion imaginable can be more fallacious than this. The truth is, if the river were opened in its entire length to morrow, no perceptible change in its commerce, so far as domestic requirements or demands are looked to, need be calculated on; for if Western products were ever so cheap, the means to purchase them do not exist in the hands of the population resident and belonging in this lower valley. In these two districts, exempted by the Presidential proclamation from confiscation, the disorganization of labor and industry has been so thorough and complete that there is neither present means nor future prospects for production to create, invite or sustain trade; consequently, save as an easy, expeditious and economical outlet for Western products to the sea, no other advantage need soon be looked for from the reopening of the river, if the feat be accomplishable. Nor is it at all likely that, for years to come, if ever, trade with this lower country will be as it was three years ago; indeed, the probabilities are that it will almost cease to exist; certainly, in our opinion, it will so cease if the National policy, as it is now announced and enforced in this State, be adhered to. In the districts facetiously represented as being on the same footing, in regard to the rights and property of their inhabitants as are Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, civil government except under most singular forms, can not be said to have an existence; and the extraordinary spectacle is presented of a people being made direct participants, through representatives elected by them, in the Congressional proceedings of the nation, who in their own concerns have not a voice.

If this mode of conducting affairs in what is officially considered loyal Louisiana be maintained, as, from appearance, we should conclude it will be, how will it be in the northern portion of the State and in the Arkansas, where sentence of confiscation of all property, and the eviction of every family, irrespective of all past conduct and political antecedent, from their homes, is pronounced? The Government journals tell, with deplorable circumstantiality, how the most fertile districts of Louisiana have been swept of their labor, their cattle, their carts and their portable necessities, and in a tone of atrocious jocularly speak of the utter ruin that must follow this visitation of desolation. Is it, then, from a region so blasted, the West looks for a renewal of its commerce, or to find those customers between whom and her people so much that was reciprocally beneficial had been done on the grandest scale? The West, we repeat, according to our notions, is deceiving, egregiously deceiving itself, if it for one moment imagines that the reopening of the Mississippi to trade will produce pristine prosperity; for, in truth, months must necessarily elapse after the fall of Vicksburg, before peaceful commerce could venture to float upon its bosom to the Gulf.

But it is by any means certain that Vicksburg will succumb, even before the investment of an officer of great energy, resolution and courage, as General Grant is admitted to be? The sanguine character of Wall Street is not the accompaniment of armies in the field, and a fall of ten per cent. in gold, based on the expectation of the early and certain surrender of the citadel which dominates our great river at Vicksburg, is not by any means to be considered an unerring criterion of ultimate success. When General Butler arrived in New Orleans, thirteen months ago, and subsequently there was no obstacle to the march of twenty-five hundred soldiers from New Orleans to Shreveport either by land or water, he strategically, however, allowed the batteries of Port Hudson to be erected, and in September last General Dick Taylor arrived in Alexandria, on Red River, to commence the recruiting of a force for the protection of the interior as low down as Berwick's Bay.

General Banks found on his assumption of command a very different state of affairs from that which existed a few months previously, and he has now under indimendable disadvantages, to undertake the reduction of a place as formidable naturally as Vicksburg, fortified under the direction of engineers of this State, unsurpassed in their professional attainments by any officer of their class in any service, and defended by men who consider the war in which they are engaged one for existence itself. In presence of facts so admonitory and instructive as these, the West, which we love so well, had better moderate its expectations. To see its commerce with us revived, as our heart has often been gladdened in contemplating it, would give us happiness exquisite beyond power of expression; to know that the blessings of peace were once more vouchsafed would rejoice every good man; but if there are soon to be expected in presence of confiscation and ruin indiscriminately visited, God help the Valley of the Mississippi, and have mercy upon the nation, or disappointment, bitter, afflicting and complete, will, we fear, be alone realized.

The following were among the mottoes at the great Vallandigham meeting in New York city:

Every man's house is his castle. Arbitrary arrests must and shall cease. The trial by jury shall remain inviolate forever.

No punishment of citizens by Court Martial. Free speech is our birthright; living we will maintain it; dying we will assert it.

A Dutchman was summoned in court to identify a stolen hog. On being asked if the hog had any ear-marks, he replied: "The only ear-mark dat I saw was his tale was cut off."

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 25

The Latest War News.

A telegram was received here yesterday, giving the head lines of Cincinnati morning papers, the substance of which, so far as repeated to us, was, that all business is suspended in Pittsburg, the houses closed, and every able-bodied man put to work in the trenches, fortifying against the rebels advancing in heavy force against that city; that John Morgan, having crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river near Gallatin, Tenn., was attacked by the Federals, driven back across the river, but had rallied and recrossed and a battle was progressing without known results; and that the forces of Gen. Johnston (rebel) had defeated the forces of Gen. Sherman (federal), the right wing of Grant's army, in the rear of Vicksburg, thus gaining possession of the important position of Haines Bluff, on the Yazoo.

The situation of the armies of Lee and Hooker is not easily understood at this distance, if we seek to learn it from the telegraphic dispatches, which seem to us very contradictory and confused. We copy them, however, for what the reader may deem them worth.

Everett's Raid.

Although many conflicting rumors are afloat as to the result of the pursuit of Everett, it seems pretty certain that he was severely punished for his dare-devil foolhardy raid upon Maysville. After his skirmish with the Home Guards, heretofore noticed, he rested some hours, giving time for the 10th Kentucky to come upon him, on which he fled, but soon found his way in front intercepted by a Michigan Regiment, which, however, probably mistaking his men for friends allowed him to pass through, and, equally strange to say, opened fire on the advancing 10th, taking them for enemies, fortunately doing no execution, except to horses. The main body of Everett's forces probably escaped through the mountains, sacrificing their rear-guard, under Capt. White, formerly of this (Mason) county, a great many dead horses, and a considerable amount of plunder. Of the killed and wounded on either side, we have no definite information, though one account, not all improbable, reports six rebels killed. The pursuit seems not to have been long continued, Col. DeCourcy, commanding the Brigade, marching his forces back to Mount Sterling. The Eagle gives the following list of rebel prisoners captured, which may perhaps be enlarged hereafter by the names of stragglers picked up in the mountains:

"Prisoners captured June 17th, 1863: Jas. White, Capt. 1st Bat. Ky. Mtd Rifles; J. S. Pittman, 1st Lieut.; W. F. McCormick, Sergt.; J. E. Stevenson, Sergt.; Wm. H. Merrill, Sergt.; Wm. F. Everett, Sergt.; J. N. Shront, Corporal; G. W. Ellington, H. D. Talbot; Pascal Mason; Robt. R. Larkin (shot and dead); J. T. Meadows; G. N. Lyons; Z. R. Alexander; Jas. Clarke; C. A. Barnett; S. S. Moore; Nicholas Hadden, Jr.; L. N. Kinner; E. Pergram; J. E. Bellville; E. Munson; Jas. A. Cough; Thos. Campbell; Francis Summitt; Eli Robinson; Ed. Clifton; J. F. Taylor; Merrill S. Good; pasture; Warren Clayton; Jarrett Montjoy; Ed. Thompson; Wm. C. Hedges; Jarvis Smith; M. Myers. Wounded—George W. Rogers; Albert West and Wm. L. Flood, 1st Lieutenant."

The Design of the Radicals to Overthrow Free Institutions.

The St. Louis Democrat, a bitter Abolition paper, in noticing the nomination of Vallandigham, makes the following threat: "Perhaps Vallandigham may be elected, but in that case the duty of the Government is plain. Ohio should then be treated precisely as other States have been, the majority of whose people have gone off into rebellion. Military power should be employed to enforce allegiance and a Military Governor should be appointed to take control of the State. We are well satisfied such action would meet with the hearty approval of the truly loyal men in Ohio."

The people will see from the above what designs some of the wicked Abolition leaders have in view. They mean, plainly enough, to set aside and hereafter prohibit popular elections. They mean to deprive the people of any voice in the election of their rulers. They intend to deprive them of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. They mean to convert this Republic into a military despotism where the word of the despot is to be the law of the land. They intend to be Dukes, Counts and Marquises of a new monarchy, to be established upon the ruins of our Republic. Their game is now to gag and silence the people, while they proceed to destroy every vestige of liberty the people have hitherto enjoyed, and reduce them to a condition worse than that of the slaves of Russia! But we think that the people of Ohio are wide awake (in every respect) to their devilish scheme. They will elect Mr. Vallandigham, in order to protect personal rights and liberties. He will, in that event, be inaugurated and inducted into office, and the people will maintain their freedom. Ohio will continue to be a free State!—*Cin. Eng.*

One Country.—To the preservation of the unity of the Republic, the Democratic party is pledged. It must not be driven from its patriotic stronghold by the assaults of the dominant party. It should be careful not to permit its hatred of Republican fanaticism, to induce it into the adoption of any principle dangerous to the stability of the Union. Nor will it. Gibraltar stands not more firmly amid the angry waves of the sea, than the Democracy upon the rock of the Union, around which the angry billows of human passion are breaking furiously. To the Democracy the country must be safely through the Red Sea of war, to the Promised Land of Union.—*Wayne Co. Democrat.*

The Washington Administration and Mr. Vallandigham.

[From the London Times, May 20.]

An Administration thus torn into factions, and reeling under the shock of great military disasters, would not seem to be in a condition to govern with the strong hand. Yet the Federal Cabinet, while evidently itself divided in opinion on the manner in which the war has been conducted, will not tolerate discussion or criticism of its policy out of doors. While it needs all the support of friends and the forbearance of opponents, it is again running the Democratic party to open action, and making it difficult for many in its own ranks to continue their advocacy. The arbitrary arrest and trial of Mr. Vallandigham by a military Commission, for a speech that might have been left unnoticed with perfect safety, has raised a spirit of political hostility which goes much further than criticism of General and campaign. From inquiry how the Federal Government was fighting the South, the question is turned into denunciations of the manner in which it is governing the North.—The Democrat party has accepted the war as a necessity, but it is not prepared to sacrifice to it every personal and political right; and we find a body of American citizens compelled to assert and defend the very first principles of their Constitution, precisely as if they were Poles or Prussians claiming something that their Government is strong enough to grant or withhold at pleasure.

It must be a surprising sensation for a freeborn native of the Western continent to find himself speaking in a "bondman's key," and claiming a right to freedom of person and speech, and trial by the ordinary Courts for legally defined offenses. The protests of the great public meeting held at Albany and in the city of New York would read like natural expressions of feeling had they reached us from Berlin or Warsaw. From these centers of despotism and military rule, claims based on such elementary principles might be hailed as a progress in political life, as an awakening of a people to some consciousness of having rights, and strength enough to demand them. But such remonstrances, coming from Americans only prove how far a nation may retrograde in a short time, unless it is earnest and vigilant. They are now exclaiming and protesting against a deprivation of liberty as if they had gone to sleep and allowed despotism to creep upon them and rob them of all their political freedom while they were unconscious of their loss. They wake and find it gone, nor is it quite certain they will get it back for asking. The protests are so much paper, and have not saved Mr. Vallandigham from being conveyed "secretly" to Fort Warren, where he is to be imprisoned by the sentence of a military tribunal, confirmed by General Burnside, till the "end of the war."

All this is perfectly Russian. The military trial for an expression of opinion, the sentence confirmed by the General commanding, and the secret commitment to a fortress for a term undefined, is the rule of Poland, transferred to the last country on the face of the earth where it would have seemed possible to enforce such unqualified despotism. The best hope of those who still think their liberty worth preserving is in the fact that the Federal Government is less likely to produce terror by such extraordinary measures than irritation. It is a minority now, and the majority against it is increasing like a rising tide. In any country where the political existence of a government is not guaranteed to it in advance, whether it proves bad or good, detested or popular, such a ministry would be swept away in a week, and another installed which would represent the feeling of the time.—The Federal Government represents the opinions that prevailed three years ago.—An age, measured by events, has since passed away, and all is changed. But to displace the Government would require a political revolution, perhaps a second war, and the North can not fight with itself and the South at the same time.

The Governorship.

The nomination of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham by the Democratic party was not an unexpected result. Whatever may have been his chances prior to his arrest we are unable to say; but one thing is certain, it added thousands to the party, and secured for him the nomination of Governor. The question with the masses had reduced itself to the one point: Shall we endorse the Administration in its system of arbitrary arrests, by not nominating Mr. Vallandigham, or shall we express our opposition to the course of the Administration by placing one of its victims at the head of the ticket. The question was not whether we endorse the views of Mr. Vallandigham in regard to the war, or whether we do not. The question was: shall we maintain a principle which had been violated in the arrest trial, and banishment, of Mr. Vallandigham, or whether we should endorse the legality and justice of these things by refusing to nominate him. One thing was evident, and this was that the people were desirous of first ascertaining whether or not they had civil liberty. Other issues they would not listen to.—This issue had been presented by the Administration in its proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham, and the people determined to accept it. However our opponents may try to pervert the real issue, it will not answer. The issue, and the only issue accepted by the Democracy is: Whether the Constitution and Laws are supreme, or whether the Administration has the power to set aside these safeguards of civil liberty, and substitute its own will.

—*Eric O.'s News.*

THE TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.—In ordinary times public attention would be highly excited by the intelligence from Minnesota. The operations there are on a much larger scale than is generally supposed. Gen. Sibley's command, which is moving from Fort Snelling against the Sioux Indians, includes three full regiments of infantry, a regiment of mounted rangers, and a battery of artillery. There are 5,000 Sioux Indians encamped near Devil's Lake, under the command of Little Crow—2,000 of whom are armed with muskets, and the balance with clubs, spears, bows and arrows. The Chippewa tribe in Minnesota are also hostile to us, and a very bad spirit prevails among all the red men in the State—some 20,000.

Talk is not the only valuable thing about a man. There is often a more potent influence than fluency. Thus when a pert young barrister once boasted to a member of the bar that he had received twenty guineas for speaking in a certain lawsuit, the other replied: "I received double that sum for keeping silence in that very same case."

The only free States in the Union are New York and New Jersey.

The President's Vallandigham Letter—An Extraordinary Document.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

We publish the correspondence between Corning and others and the President of the United States. The latter writes with apparent frankness, and makes the most ingenious showing that his cause is susceptible of. He assumes to apply a principle that we shall not controvert, without limit; and because it is not easy to define the exact limits of its application, it is extended indefinitely.

General Jackson did substitute his own discretion for law in New Orleans when the place was besieged, and the safety of New Orleans and his army required it, in his judgment. General Wilkinson had done the same in New Orleans at the first transpiring of the Burr conspiracy, for that city was the headquarters of the conspirators. In such cases of trespass on legal rights, the General has the same exercise that the homicide has. He can plead the necessity of self-defense, and the country will justify him. When the danger is immediate, and the remedy admits of no delay, the General commanding must exercise his best judgment. There may be cases where there is difference of opinion which may be honestly entertained; and, in such cases, the patriot will give to the Government the benefit of doubt in the hour of peril. Some irregularities, some injustice, some wrongs in times like these will occur and we are not disposed to cavil at such cases.

But no principle can reach such acts as have occurred not infrequently; and when these arbitrary deeds begin to be reduced to a system; when proclamations and orders take the place of laws all over the country; when men are arbitrarily arrested in Louisiana, because there is an insurrection in Louisiana, the case is altered. When a doctrine is promulgated that annihilates the freedom of speech, and of the press, in the discussion of a vital interest, it is a matter of reflection. Whether are we tending? Who can tell how long civil commotions may last, and, consequently, how long this doctrine may be continued? Whatever may induce any one to desert from the army, or prevent any one from enlisting, must not be done or spoken, and every military officer is to be the judge of the effect of deeds or words. This, if carried out, out off all freedom of discussion and freedom of action. No matter how suicidal and ruinous a policy may be, if the officer includes it in what he calls the policy of the war, it must not be condemned; for the condemnation may induce some one in hearing to desert, or it may induce some one in hearing to desert, or it may prevent some one from enlisting.

Yet, have not the people of this country a right to condemn and change any policy of war that to them appears suicidal, not at all adapted to the end? Millions being judges, the party in power, by their acts and words, have done more to produce dissensions and prevent enlistments than all the discussions could ever have done. Indeed, were it not that things were done to be discussed unfavorably, no discussions would have taken place, or they would have been harmless if they had taken place, with little influence upon any one.

Suppose a man is thoroughly convinced that this war is useless and hurtful to the cause of Union, which he has seriously at heart. If he says so he discourages enlistments, perhaps; or an officer may think so; yet a cessation of hostilities may be a contingency that will come. It was a possible one from the beginning, and shall not a free people say how long they will spend blood and treasure? Peace is a subject upon which a great deal may be said, and plausibly said. The present programme of this war, they say, is distasteful to a majority of the people, and, as they believe, suicidal, must they be silent because what they say may induce some one to desert, or prevent some one from enlisting?

Suppose these opinions are erroneous, are they to be suppressed lest they do some harm? As well tell a man must not eat food or drink water, or breathe the air, lest he be affected by some poisonous substance. In short this principle carried out to the extent indicated, silences all discussion, and extinguishes the liberties of the country, at the arbitrary discretion of men often least calculated to judge what is wise, much less what is constitutional.

The instance mentioned by the President does not cover his practice; the latter is a systematic repression of those who have a right to judge him and his acts; the former only repressed the efforts of those who might have interfered with the safety and success of the army in the field. Jackson's act affected no one outside of the theater of danger. The pretensions of Mr. Lincoln would repress the political sentiment of the country. It cuts up by the roots the right of the people to canvass and pass judgment upon the conduct of the Government that belongs to them. The preposterousness of this pretension the President ought to see. If the speeches of Vallandigham discouraged enlistments, or would induce the inexperienced boy to desert, how much greater and more deleterious has been his arbitrary arrest? Such means defeat themselves, and produce tenfold the mischief they are intended to cure.

If Mr. Lincoln can make orders that have the effect of laws, and establish military commissions with the power of judicial tribunals, without any grant of power in the Constitution, may not others conclude that they, too, are above laws and Constitution? If Mr. Lincoln can set aside State Constitutions and laws by proclamations may not the people of the States conclude that they may rise above the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government?

The doctrine comes to this, in fact, that in war we have no Constitution and no law but the will of the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy; that the Constitution itself in times of trouble allows the suspension of its own provisions, and, in fact, a change in the whole form and substance of Government. War is a sacrifice of our Government.

When war ceases, these practices are to cease, but when will the war cease with these practices? The people will resort to the old paths when peace comes. Because they take medicine when sick, they will not live on it when well; but when will they get well? Unfortunately, history does not assure us that under such regimen a people ever recovers. The existence of these practices creates the necessity for their continuance. The people will not willingly live on drugs when well; the misfortune is, they do not willingly take such drugs now; but those who try on administering them find the necessity of continuing the practice. No man takes this military medicine now, and no one ever will; but the necessity once beginning these arbitrary practices, these propagate themselves upon the same plea of necessity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Indications are that the real designs of the rebels are to attack Washington from Maryland, and to cross the Potomac between Washington and Edwards' Ferry.

Refugees and deserters say that Longstreet is near Leesburg, and designs attacking it, and cross at Edwards' Ferry if successful.

Ewell's corps has crossed at Williamsport in full force, and contemplates moving down between Baltimore and Washington, to co-operate with any force succeeding in crossing this side of Harper's Ferry.

It is claimed that Lee is waiting for an opportunity to come through Aldie and Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas. The Crisis is yet to come in this Capital.

Late Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—The flag of truce steamer Teconic arrived this morning from City Point, with four rebel officers, as the rebels refused to exchange our officers for them.

The following extracts are taken from Richmond papers:

OSYKA, June 16.—A desperate fight took place on the 12th at Port Hudson. The Confederates charged the enemy and drove them from their fortifications, but the situation at Vicksburg still engrosses all the solicitation of the country. Heavy reinforcements are pouring in to Grant, and large installments from the command of Rosecrans have been transferred to the great army investing Vicksburg. Whether Johnston has at the last hour been invested with authority to concentrate the troops of the West, is the anxious topic of inquiry and the vital question of the crisis.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 21, 1863.

There has been no engagement with any portion of Hooker's army, except cavalry skirmishes and reconnaissances daily, with advantage uniformly in our favor. The alarm in the North is entirely causeless. No enemy on or near Bull Run.

Details of the Winchester Battle.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The details of the battle of Winchester show that Milroy had 7,000 men. The Eighteenth Connecticut and Fifth Maryland were captured almost entire. The former was over nine hundred strong, of whom only thirty-three are all it could muster. We lost three full batteries of field artillery, all the siege guns on the Star Fort and main fort, 6,000 muskets, two hundred and eighty wagons, &c.

Of the seven thousand engaged, sixteen hundred reached Maryland Heights, and probably three or four hundred more have escaped to Hancock and Cumberland, Md. Since the dates containing the foregoing were received, seventeen hundred more of General Milroy's command have arrived at Bloody Run, Penn.; and to-day we hear of the safety of four hundred more.

Special dispatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer report the rebels advancing on Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with 40,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery. A large force of rebels is also approaching London Telegraph Station, from the direction of Mercersburg, evidently reconnoitering; and that account reports the rebel artillery planted on the Funkstown Plank Road, near Hagerstown.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—A body of cavalry belonging to Couch's command entered Frederick yesterday P. M. and drove the Rebels out. It is believed there are no Rebels in Frederick county. Trains left this morning for Frederick to Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following on the bulletin board: "A dispatch was received this morning that the Rebels are advancing in force on Chambersburg."

HARRISBURG, June 23.—News from Pittsburg shows that great excitement exists there. Rebels reported at Uniontown, forty miles. Business entirely suspended. We still hold Chambersburg.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—News reached headquarters to-day that Jno. Morgan, with 5,000 men, crossed the Cumberland River, near Carthage, last night.

Passengers report considerable excitement at Gallatin, they having heard reports of 5,000 rebels advancing on that place. Preparations are being made to defend it.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer Locust Point, from New Orleans 15th, arrived to night, with papers containing no news what ever. The purser reports that nothing had been received from Port Hudson, except that fighting still continued there, no one knowing the results.

A Baltimore letter of the 21st, in the Philadelphia Press, says Lee has pushed up his army so that his left wing rests in Maryland, and to get supplies he has invaded Pennsylvania. Hooker has pushed his army up so that his right wing rests on Poolsville. The advance into Maryland must be made before the rebel army can give battle.

A Frederick (Maryland) letter of the 20th, in the Inquirer, says it is not believed that over 15,000 men of all arms have crossed into Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are steadily advancing eastward, and will not stop before they reach Monocacy Junction, where they will be in a position to unite with Lee near Point of Rocks, where he may cross. Maryland Heights will thus be completely invested.

Rebels Advancing on Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 22.—From all the information obtained here, it is believed that the whole rebel force this side of the Potomac is advancing in this direction. The enemy occupied Greencastle at noon to-day, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, and is believed to be in strong force.

The troops at Chambersburg are under General Knipe. The outposts of our forces up the valley will fall back to the main army, if closely pressed by large forces of the enemy. Every preparation is being made to meet them, should they decide to move further in this direction.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—All the information received at the American office is that the rebel forces at Frederick and in the vicinity is only a small scouting party; that there are not more than 7,000 or 8,000 rebels in Maryland; that there has been as yet no engagement or demonstration made at Harper's Ferry, and that we still hold communication with that point.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

The Washington Star of this evening contains the following special telegram:

MONOCACY JUNCTION, June 22.—The Rebels have certainly destroyed every Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, a distance of quite seventy miles, thus inflicting very heavy damage on the road. This they have done within the last thirty six hours. Gen. Kelly came up with them this morning at Cumberland, and drove them out of that town, it is supposed in this direction. His movements have been very prompt and, so far, successful, as he has doubtless put a stop to their westward progress along the railroad line of their career of devastation.

The reported heavy firing, supposed to be in the direction of Aldie, was heard during the morning by workmen on the roof of the Treasury building.

I have just returned from Maryland Heights. The place is strongly defended.—No Rebels have yet appeared. From the immediate authorities I have learned that the nearest Rebels are at Little Antietam, about six miles from Harper's Ferry. Their force at that point is not large.

HARRISBURG, June 22.—There is now no doubt that the enemy is fortifying Hagerstown. They hold the country between Hagerstown and Williamsport with at least one corps—probably Ewell's. Millerstown, eight miles from Gettysburg, has been occupied to-day by a force of Rebel troops 2,000 strong. This points to a movement on the Northern Central Road, for the purpose of isolating Baltimore. Most of the movable property, that could be turned to Rebel account, was removed before the place was occupied.

They will have to fight for possession of the Northern Central Railroad. Communication with Chambersburg resumed. Gen. Lee believed to have been baffled in his main object—the capture of Washington. The progress of the campaign is watched with intense anxiety. The enemy reoccupied Greencastle after a skirmish with our cavalry. No further particulars from Gen. Couch has been received; no report of casualties. Troops continue to be concentrated and organized at this point.

Matters are rapidly approaching a crisis. Great secrecy governs all public actions. It would be imprudent to publish what is transpiring, especially as important results are to be determined in the next few hours. The Rebels are advancing in force upon Greencastle, with infantry, artillery and cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The extra Republican of to-day, says at seven o'clock yesterday morning, under orders from General Hooker, our cavalry and artillery attacked the rebel cavalry and artillery force, under Stuart, at Aldie. The fight opened with great spirit on both sides.

The onslaught of our men was promptly met, and from the information received, neither side gained much for several hours, when the rebels began to give way. For hours afterward it was a running fight, our forces crowding the enemy on the right, left and center. The field was strewn with dead and wounded rebels.

A New Orleans correspondence, per steamer Locust Point, states that siege batteries have been opened on Port Hudson, and a continuous rain of shot and shell are being poured into the enemy's works. Several buildings, supposed to contain commissary stores, were destroyed, and the Rebels are known to be suffering some in killed and wounded.

An expedition had driven away the force of Rebels collected at Clinton. Deserters coming into our lines report the Rebel strength at least 10,000—well clothed, but suffering for food. Twenty-five or thirty of our men are daily added to the killed and wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters. Capt. Hart, of Gunboat Albatross, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol, while in a state of insanity from fever.

The destruction of the bark Texana, as well as the Lunox, by the captured tug Boston is confirmed.

The New York Tribune on the War.

The New York Tribune, in an article upon the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, says: "Now, we trust all is as it seems—that Lee has quietly gathered and holds in hand a veteran army one hundred thousand strong, and is pushing it across the Potomac with intent to bring the contest to an immediate issue. It is best for all sides that it should be so. This war has dragged on about long enough."

"We trust this invasion is meant to be determined and decisive, and that it will not be spoiled by a premature recoil. If the rebels are indeed our masters, let them prove it, and let us own it. If they are not, let us make them acknowledge the corn. We hope this demonstration, together with that of General Grant on Vicksburg, may be so managed as practically to end the War. If we can now take Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the one hand, and use up Lee's army on the other the Confederacy will be pretty nearly played out; if, on the other hand, the rebels beat Grant and water their horses in the Delaware, routing the forces we can bring against them, we shall be under foot, and may as well own it."

A QUESTION.—The Dubuque Herald asks: If it be treason, or anything like it, to question the administrative acts of the President of the United States, why does the Constitution provide that the President may be impeached, and if found guilty dismissed from office? How could he be impeached if no one had the right to question the propriety of his acts, and how could he be found guilty without accusers and witnesses as well as judges to try and condemn him. The right of arraignment the President for alleged offenses is as perfect in the people as the right of the President to hold his office and exercise its functions. More so; for the right of the people existed before those of their public servants, and will exist after them to the end of time. If the complaints of the people be merely captious, they cannot injure the incumbent of the Presidency. If well founded the President has no just claim to be exempt from the consequences of his evil deeds. If he be innocent, he can have his remedy in the Courts against his accusers. If guilty there is neither any reason why the people should refrain from accusing him, nor why they should be restrained from reprehending him nor why he should not be subjected to the legal punishment and the public opprobrium due to his crime.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET,
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long-established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old can-
vassed of a lot of some choice meat of my
own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of
my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy
and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's
stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in
France, a superb article for Druggists and Families,
very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good
and Produce for storage or sale always re-
ceived on commission on the most moderate
rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brs. choice Bour-
bon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored
and only.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of
pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to
four years old, always kept on hand for sale
by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant
supply of common Whiskies, at very low
rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands
always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain
and carefully milled, over on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White
Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions al-
ways kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best
grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring,
Sardines, Lake and other fish

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound
corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of
all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable
always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on
hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment
embracing all sizes of superior construction

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich,
pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONEWARE.—Every kind of vessels
of the best manufactured earthenware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River
Salt by the Brl and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and
Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and
Peaches constantly on hand of the best
quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider
Vinegar specially manufactured from the
best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a
substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAP.—The best manufactured German
Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes,
scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed
varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps
at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!
SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,
MAYSVILLE, --- KENTUCKY.

MAYSVILLE, . . . JUNE 25

GOVERNMENT COTTON SALES.—The Government has finally determined on one feature of its cotton policy. Sales of this important staple will hereafter be made by public outcry, in the city of Memphis, twice a month—on the first and third Mondays. The first sale will take place on the 15th day of this month. These sales will be under the general direction of the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department (Mr. Mellon), and while they afford opportunities for honorable competitions, they will probably prove a sovereign cure for that old disease known as "cotton on the brain."

themselves are made in the condition they should be in, to do their part in repelling an invasion, which we believe is not far distant. We have had some experience in the confusion attendant upon a sudden apprehension of danger, and we do not desire to be the like again. We have no advice to give in the premises, because there are those moving the matter in charge who are eminently capable for the task. We wish simply to say that our citizens may make up their minds to an advance into this neighborhood of a large rebel force, before the close of July.—*Cin. Eng.*

LUMBER of all kinds constantly on
 hand, on commission, prices to suit the war-
 mes.
 CHARLES PHISTER.
 June 25, 1868,

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,
KEPT Constantly on hand and on tap,
 For sale by
J. H. RICHESON.

For sale by the pound or case, by
SEATON & BRODRICK,
 June 11, 1863. Cor. 2nd & Court Sts.

PUBLIC SALE.
I WILL sell, at Public Auction, on **Saturday, June 27th, 1863, MY MILL AND MILL LOT:** Dwelling House, Stable, Smoke House, with 6 1/2 acres of Ground, containing a choice lot of Fruit Trees, and fine Garden. The Mill is situated on the North Fork, and is known as Farrows Mill. The Mill is in a central position, from the following towns: Tolleburg, Orangeburg, Mt. Gilead and Mt. Carmel, and 10 miles from Maysville. I will also sell Wreath Mill, a small Mill, 10 miles from Mayville, a young Calves; one lot of Hogs; one Mare with a Calf; Calf; One two horse Wagon with Harness; one Baggy with harness; one lot of Fine Bacon; Household and Kitchen Furniture; one lot of Cattle; Farming Implements, &c.; &c.
The terms of Sale will be Cash, or in hand, and all sums over that amount, paid with approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.
June 11, 1862-83. **OSHRUA B. BOWMAN.**

